

comparable to those they made upon China in the "twenty-one demands." Realization of these difficulties has in no wise lessened the optimism of the American delegates in the outcome of the conference. They are convinced that it must and will be a success, but methods different from those heretofore adopted may have to be called into play.

The sudden flurry over submarine tonnage finds the American delegation facing divergent problems. It is not ready to accept the elimination of the submarine as the answer to the problem. But is face to face with the insistent British demand that this be done.

The British have succeeded in making one important point clear; namely, that, if there is to be competition in submarine building, it will be necessary to compete in the building of auxiliary craft. This promises to eat up all the saving accomplished by the limitation of capital ships and place upon every country in the world additional burdens.

It is realization of this point which has prompted the American delegation to put forward its proposal looking to the scrapping of much of its own submarine tonnage, together with that of England.

Japan and France are not ready to accept this view and hold to the 90,000 ton submarine allotment presented to the conference Friday by Admiral de Bon for France.

To meet this situation the United States is calling in the assistance of its experts and is using all of the means that diplomacy allows.

While the debate is in progress it appears that Congress is more than ready to go ahead with a competitive building program if the other nations of the world cannot be induced to agree to a limitation program which shall have its basis in existing strength.

Far Eastern Committee.
The Far Eastern committee of the conference has not met for many days, and until the submarine ratio is disposed of probably will continue its vacation.

In spite of this seeming inactivity both the British and American delegates are awake to the importance of what is going on and what is not going on. The impasse relative to Shantung is recognized as having threatening possibilities.

The Chinese delegates insist they can make no further concessions and in no circumstances will they accept the Japanese proposal that the Shantung Railway be financed by Japan.

The Japanese delegates, on the contrary, say they have made many concessions, and that failure of the Chinese delegates to accept them automatically withdraws the offers they have already made. An entirely new situation is thus presented, with no reference whatever to the interminable "conventions."

Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour may be forced to exert pressure under the name of "good offices," but this program assumes absolute agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to the Far Eastern policy. Up to this time it has not been demonstrated that such agreement exists.

All the delegates are beginning to feel the effects of the strain and the public is looking for results.

In view of these conflicting views it is expected the conference this week will drive ahead under greater pressure than at any time since it began.

MRS. SUN YAT SEN SAFE, SAYS CABLE FROM CHINA

Kidnapping Rumor Is Called 'Ridiculous' and a Blind.

A denial by President Sun Yat Sen that his wife recently had been kidnapped in China was received yesterday in a cable message from Dr. Sun to Mr. Ma So, representative in the United States of the Canton Government. The message said that the kidnapping rumor was "ridiculous" and that Mrs. Sun arrived in Kweilin, China, on December 18 and "is busily engaged in organizing the army's Red Cross work."

"She joins me," said Dr. Sun, "in sending you and Mrs. Ma So heartfelt greetings of good wishes."

Mr. Ma So issued a statement declaring that the reports of kidnapping which were printed by a New York newspaper in a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, were spread by enemies of the President to "distract attention from the manipulation of a certain foreign Power now taking place in Peking through the agency of Chang Tso-Lin" (Governor of Manchuria), and that this scheme has failed.

"Our enemies have proved once again," said Mr. Ma So, "that the constantly increasing power of Dr. Sun's Government in China is the thing they fear. They realize that the only bulwark against their aggression upon the territorial and political integrity of China is the Canton Government. That is the reason for this latest attempt to discredit Dr. Sun."

TYAU RESIGNS FROM CHINESE DELEGATION

Succeeded by Representative to Nations League.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (Associated Press).—The Chinese delegation announced today that Philip K. T'yan, Minister to Cuba, would proceed to his post during next week.

Mr. T'yan, who has been secretary-general of the delegation, resigned recently because, he said, of the manner in which questions dealing with China were being handled by the arms conference.

Dr. T'yan will be succeeded by Dr. Yen, a cousin of the present Foreign Minister in the Chinese Cabinet and one of China's representatives to the League of Nations.

HOUSING SHORTAGE DEBATED IN BERLIN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 25.

Half a million Berlin residents live in wretched, insanitary conditions, due to the housing shortage. On the other hand, many house owners face bankruptcy and building is retarded because of the artificially low rents required by law.

The situation led to a debate in the Berlin Council, in which it was demanded that all foreigners who were not residents in 1914 be ejected. Special bitterness was expressed, as many of the newcomers are from the East. The greater number, however, are fugitives, especially officials from the provinces, twenty-two thousand new homes have been erected since the beginning of the war.

FORMULA ADOPTED FOR TONNAGE BASIS

American Normal Load Displacement Accepted for Measurement.

LIMIT 37,000 TO SHIP

Concession Made at Request of British, but Total Is Unchanged.

U. S. NEEDS REHEARSED

Lack of Fuel and Personnel Hampers Development of Efficiency.

By GRASER SCHORNSTEINER. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.

A high naval authority has explained the allowance of 37,000 tons as the limit for each new capital ship England may build under the revised plan. And so, for the first time since the conference started, a fair estimate of the future situation can be made, assuming that the revised plan will be signed by the nations as it now stands. And this seems entirely probable.

The new plan, according to my authority, provides that the measurement of all ships be reduced to the same formula. That is the first consideration. If the plan is to be fair, without such a regulation a nation might consider a warship's tonnage between too great limits.

Normal Load Displacement.
For instance, we consider the battleship Florida, which we retain under the new plan, as having a normal load displacement of 21,325 tons. We measure for normal load displacement with a certain percentage of fuel and other supplies aboard. Without any fuel, other supplies or ammunition aboard, this ship would displace probably a little less than 15,000 tons. Loaded to the extreme, the Florida probably could displace around 30,000 tons. The American normal load displacement will be the measurement for the ships of all nations.

American officials were of the opinion that 35,000 tons was far enough to go in capital ships. The original plan provided for a total tonnage of 500,000 for both England and the United States and 300,000 for Japan. It is to be seen that this did not work out evenly for a certain number of ships, and so the figures were raised to 525,000 and 315,000 tons, providing for fifteen 35,000 ton ships for Great Britain and the United States and nine ships for Japan. It is understood that England demanded that larger ships be built, citing various reasons, and so a concession of 2,000 additional tons was made.

England may build just as many ships of this tonnage as she may wish, but within her tonnage total. However, the general impression is that she will build a certain number of battle cruisers at this tonnage, the battle cruisers have always been larger than their contemporary battleship—plus a number of battleships of lesser tonnage. But she must keep within the 525,000 ton limit. This seems to remove the last objection directly within the subject of ratio and so it is possible to estimate the future situation.

Measure of Efficiency.
Lord Fisher once said, "Men fight, not ships." That is a very great truth. While geographical position and other purely military features will play an important part in establishing the strength of naval armaments, it sums down to the fact that fleet efficiency will be the measure of naval efficiency. The fully manned fleet, of course, is the best. It is in respect to both quantity and quality. Admiral Mahan gave us a point to consider when he said, "Historically good men in poor ships are better than historically poor men in good ships." However, Americans have little to worry about in this respect, for of all the world's seamen ours seem to be the quickest to learn and the slowest to forget. And so it sums down in the case of America, to the number of men provided.

We may rest assured that the ships of other nations will be well manned. The British were scrapped even before the arms conference. Japan keeps even her very oldest ships in full commission. Ships dating from 1880 are not a full thing there. That is certainly not the case in the American Navy. An estimate was prepared recently in order to show what ships could be moved in the event fuel could be provided for transoceanic service. It was found that only five ships of the Atlantic fleet and ten ships of the Pacific fleet could go to sea, and these vessels with only about 87 per cent of their full crew.

Two hundred and thirty-five destroyers could not be moved, although there are men aboard some of them. A great number of these ships have but one and some not a single commissioned officer aboard. Only one or two of the fifteen cruisers could put to sea even with reduced complements. The mine force and the submarine service are in the same condition.

Only recently the Japanese held the largest naval maneuvers in their history. Over a hundred ships of all classes, from the newest ship, the Negato, to one of the oldest, the Hizen, captured from Russia, took part. The British carry out their usual very complete maneuvers every year.

Navy Needs Rehearsed.
Not only does lack of personnel hamper America's present fleet and its future navy under the new plan will be much larger—but also lack of fuel. After the middle of next month hardly a single ship will be able to move.

If that condition continues, and from the present attitude of Congress in the face of the reductions it seems that it will, the American naval service will not be so powerful as that of England, even in home waters. Certainly it will not be so powerful as the Japanese navy in the Pacific. And the United States has two separate and distinct coasts to protect, plus its far distant possessions in the East.

There are those who will say, "In the event of war we could get the men and the fuel." Perfectly true. But we could not get trained men, as Congress has not seen to it that we have no naval reserve, even though this naval reserve was dearly bought by the taxpayer during the war. Neither would unlimited fuel be of much value for many months after the new naval personnel had been trained.

LOOKING IN on the conference

Women Observers Having Reserved Seats at Parley Exchange Ideas on Reported Movement of Their Sex Throughout World to End War.

By EDWIN C. MILLER. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.

Interesting points of view of what women are doing and thinking in many parts of the world are obtainable from keen, observant women holding reserved seats at the conference, keeping an eye on man, one time master. Met here from the four corners of the earth, they exchange ideas and ideals in conference of their own as important, possibly, as the parliament of men meeting in the Pan-American Building bickering over the tools of war.

The report from many countries is that a world movement is forming among women to put an end to war. Mme. Hilde Inouye, president of the great Peace Society of Japan, says: "It is apparent that ending war has become woman's mission. War is felt most cruelly by women. It destroys what they create. All women are mothers—actually are, in their hearts. Motherhood will not much longer tolerate war. In a few years you will find women, armed with voting power, uniting east and west to eliminate war, exactly as other voices are being eliminated."

Kate Manicom, English labor organizer, representing the International Congress of Working Women, offers this viewpoint: Women instinctively detest things that age and weaken. War makes them old. Women of every country that fought in the past war have aged beyond their years. Working women in Europe are about ready to put an end to a masculine sport, which brings hunger, unemployment, untold privations, stealing the sons and husbands we have a right to have.

Foreign women say that women everywhere are inspired by the success of American women in seeking financial as well as political independence. The shackles of the pocketbook are being thrown off by English women, many of whom do not have to work through necessity. In England war experiences hastened that particular effort toward emancipation. "A tremendous readjustment of the economic and political relation of the sexes is going on," an Englishwoman remarked. "I wonder if men realize what women are thinking about in a dozen countries? There has been a greater change in woman's point of view in the last ten years than in a century previously."

Chinese delegation, thoroughly Chinese even with her Paris frocks and her fluent command of English, a tiny, birdlike person, brings word that the women of China are thinking earnestly about how they can organize to obtain the vote, to spread education and rid all China of the narcotic conservatism handed down through ages. In these matters Chinese women are looking to American women for encouragement and advice.

Movements of this sort are perceptible even among the French, who are extremely conservative about woman's place in the scheme of life. Mme. Rene Viviani said recently that a feeling is developing in France that women should be admitted more generally to cooperation with men in legislative matters, particularly reforms applying to women and children. "French women have sensed, vaguely, that they might compromise their hold over their husbands by efforts to gain equality in political fields," Mme. Viviani said. "It is in the home that the French woman's influence is most felt."

Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti, niece of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and officially connected with the Italian delegation, with a tremendously active mind, offers the Italian women's point of view, which is that the women of the world are going to get peace even if they have to fight for it. Signora Agresti, expert in problems of commerce, takes the practical view that war is too destructive to trade to be worth while. This is akin to the opinion of Dutch women that the conference, Mme. Van Karnebeek, Mme. Van H. De Witt and Mme. Van Starckenborgh Stachouwer. Sober traders, the Dutch look on war as wasteful folly.

Even the Vladivostok government, which is opposed to the Chita government, seems to be represented by an "envoy" or two. At any rate it is clear that the conference is being watched by all factions into which Russia is now divided.

The principles and the course of action likely to be adopted by the American Government and the conference with regard to Siberia are not far to seek. The way has already been blazed by the Root formula on China adopted on November 20. That formula, with the few necessary emendations of phraseology, will unquestionably be applied to Siberia. In other words the conference will resolve (1) to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Siberia, (2) to provide an unimpaired opportunity for Siberia to develop for itself an effective and stable government, (3) to establish the principle of equal commercial opportunity for all nations and (4) to refrain from taking advantage of the present chaotic conditions in Siberia for the purpose of seeking special privileges which would abridge the rights of other nations.

More Necessary for Siberia.
If such principles are necessary to meet the present conditions in China, they are even more necessary for Siberia. By sending an allied army of intervention to Siberia in the summer of 1918 the United States assumed certain responsibilities toward that country. That expedition, although ostensibly undertaken for the purpose of rescuing the Czech-Slovaks who were retreating through Siberia toward Vladivostok, had for its real object the prevention of Bolshevik aggression in the Far East and the maintenance of order in Eastern Siberia. President Wilson, adhering to his academic theory of self-determination, did not want the expedition to assume the appearance of intervention and declared that the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks was the real purpose. But few at that time believed this to be the case.

In February, 1920, the American troops, as well as small contingents representing the European allies, were withdrawn from Siberia. But the moral responsibilities assumed by the Powers did not end there. The American Government for one made this point plain in a note addressed to the Japanese Government on January 15, 1920. That note stated:

"The Government of the United States does not in the least relinquish the deep interest which it feels in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia nor its purpose to cooperate with Japan in the most frank and friendly way in all practical plans which may be worked out for the political and economic rehabilitation of that region."

Responsibility of Powers.
It is not too much to say that the Powers since the allied intervention of 1918 have assumed guardianship of Siberia. It is the duty of the United States, Japan and America, which played the most important role in that intervention, to preserve the integrity of Siberia and render moral assistance in the development of a stable government capable of maintaining peace and order in that country. For this purpose the conference will adopt a formula similar to the Root proposal for China.

The adoption of such a general program will call for consideration of various specific questions chief among which will be the Japanese soldiers in Siberia and the status of the Eastern Chinese Railway, a Russian line.

The maintenance of Japanese troops in Siberia after the withdrawal of American soldiers, has been the subject of much criticism both in Japan and abroad. The Japanese Government has already expended something like \$250,000,000 for its Siberian expedition which has accomplished nothing. The Government itself has become convinced that the Japanese people are tired of the Siberian expedition and is willing the withdrawal of the troops if it can only secure a certain pledge from the Chita government so that it can tell the public that the expedition has accomplished its purpose.

Reported Terms of Pledge.
The pledge which Japan has been striving to obtain from the Chita government, is reported to consist of six terms: Japan will seek no special privileges in Siberia and the Chita government will undertake to observe the principles of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations.

The Chita government will abolish various pernicious practices which have prevailed at Vladivostok and which have proved a great hindrance to the trade of the port.

The Chita government will assure Japan that it will undertake to guarantee the safety of lives and property in Eastern Siberia.

The formidable fortifications of Vladivostok which are obviously directed against Japan, shall be materially decreased, thus removing a source of menace to Japan's security.

The Chita government will promise not to carry "Red" propaganda into Korea or the Japanese zone in South Manchuria.

If the Chita government pledges itself to undertake the tasks above mentioned, Japan will withdraw her troops without delay.

In a view of obtaining the above promise, Japan in August last invited the Far Eastern republican government at Chita to open a conference at Dairin, Manchuria. The conference has been pending since the latter part of August but has arrived at no definite agreement. The result is that Japan still keeps two divisions of troops at Vladivostok and the adjacent territories.

IRELAND IS QUIET, EXCEPT IN BELFAST
Shootings and Other Disorders Occur in City.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Christmas passed quietly in Ireland, according to all reports, except in Belfast, where some shooting and other disturbances occurred during the night and early today. Shots were exchanged in Bellevue street between a number of men and two policemen, one of the latter being wounded in the arm.

Three armed men entered the house of William Murdoch in Clonallon street, Belfast, and shot him in the back. Another civilian was fired on while walking in the Marrowbone area. John Gill of Dublin road, was held up and fired at, suffering serious injuries.

MASONS IN VETERANS' PARADE.
A parade of ex-service men who are Masons, on Wednesday night will precede a review of the Thirtieth Regiment of Brooklyn, by Robert H. Robinson, head of the Masonic order of the State. The former soldiers will assemble at Kismet Temple, Herkimer street, near Nostrand avenue, and will march to the armory at Throop and Jefferson avenues. Bradford Butler, grand master of the War Veterans Lodge and past commander of Fraternity Post of the American Legion, will be grand marshal.

HELP OF POWERS NEEDED IN SIBERIA

Kawakami Expects Root Formula Will Be Applied to That Region.

CONFERENCE IS WATCHED

Various Russian Emisseries Arrive in Washington and Want Hearing.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI. Special Correspondent of THE Jiji Shimpo, Tokio.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.

As soon as the Shantung and other Chinese questions are disposed of the conference will direct its attention to the Siberian question. In the last few weeks various Russian emissaries have been arriving in Washington, each clamoring for a hearing before the American public if not before the conference. Principals of these are those representing the "piph" government at Chita, Siberia, calling itself the Far Eastern Republic, and those representing the Chartist party, whose headquarters are said to be in Berlin.

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Lloyd George Cables He Will Not Visit U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Definite word that Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, will not visit the United States this winter to-day was received by George R. Wynn, secretary of the committee in charge of arrangements for the Elsteddoff to be held here January 2. The message came in reply to an invitation to attend the local event, an ancient national institution of Wales. The cablegram read:

Mr. Lloyd George sends thanks for the invitation to the Philadelphia Elsteddoff and much regrets that he cannot accept, inasmuch as he is not visiting the United States this winter.

FRENCH WANT GRIP ON GERMAN FINANCE

Continued from First Page.

by French experts that certain German manufacturers manipulated the currency market to suit their selfish interests.

"The Vossische Zeitung correspondent adds that he learns the failure of the London conference was due to the fact that the English did not have a definite program and France got no opportunity to present her own in detail. He denies that Premier Briand and Prime Minister Lloyd George reached even a general understanding beyond agreeing to the patent truth that Europe needs to be put right."

HOOVER EXPLAINS RISE IN EXCHANGE
BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a statement to Current Affairs, the weekly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public to-night, says that "if land disbursement in Europe could be added to the great accomplishment of naval limitation the fundamental foundations would have been laid for the economic recuperation of the world." He declares that "removal of some of the direct burdens" is but a small part "of even the economic benefits" that will result from limitation of naval armaments.

"The commerce of the world," the Secretary adds, "is obviously dependent on international confidence, and I know of no greater demonstration of the importance of confidence than the recent rise in international exchange rates as the result of the conference in Washington. There was no movement of money or commodities that warranted such a rise. It was simply and solely a movement of confidence."

Vice-President Coolidge in a statement for the same publication says: "Official reports indicate that the coming year will be one of progress in business prosperity. Industrial conditions are reaching a stable basis. The foundation is being laid for the power of increased consumption, which means increased production."

DOG BITES USHER IN CHURCH.
While several hundred persons were at mass in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday morning, a small dog strayed into the office and started down the main aisle. As he ran from one pew to the other, William Fitzgerald of 208 Seventh street, an usher, tried to seize him. The dog bit him twice in the right hand and escaped. Fitzgerald was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were cauterized by physicians. He was advised to take the Pasteur treatment to prevent rabies.

Investigations by high French diplomatic circles would seem to indicate that Premier Briand still is undecided as to consenting to inviting the Germans and Russians to such a conference, and while the League of Nations, and would provide a tacit recognition of the Soviet Government.

That is why writers like "Pettinax" are stressing that no common program resulted from the London conversations

ECONOMIC PARLEY FAVORED BY BRIAND

Calls Plan of Lloyd George a Precious Means for Solving Present Difficulties.

MAY HIT REPARATIONS

France Worried Over Consent to Invite Germany and Russia to Sit in Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 25.

The projected European economic conference which Mr. Lloyd George is expected to urge the Supreme Council to sanction at its forthcoming meeting in Cannes, is engendering public attention here. This interest has been stimulated by Premier Briand's speech yesterday, in which he referred to the plan as a direct "conversation of peoples—a new thing in history and a precious means for solving the present difficulties."

This would seem to imply that M. Briand already has tentatively committed himself with Premier Lloyd George to the idea, although professional diplomats have already begun to point out such questions as the reparations chapter of the peace treaty, which would be the inevitable piece de resistance of such a conference as Mr. Lloyd George is considering.

Briand Faces Opposition.
Although M. Briand is willing to make the conference as broad as possible, he is hampered at present by the attitude of important political factions in France which still believe that Germany should not be allowed to present herself at any international conference on an equal basis with the other Powers until she has proved her good faith in the reparations matter. And as for Russia, a Russian people in what M. Briand described as "a peoples' reports from Washington that Secretary Hoover is suggesting the acceptance of Moscow's gold—to which France considers she has a priority claim—in return for foodstuffs for the famine stricken regions, is already arousing much attention here, and may be an important point in the conversations at Cannes."

In this connection reports from Washington think that the Germans would meet the January and February reparations payments, considering them a small price to pay for securing a European economic treaty which they have been working since the peace treaty, and adds: "What a magnificent thing this would be for the Stinnes and Rathenau cliques under the benevolent supervision of London financiers in an assembly where France's voice would be the same as that of Tschitcherine."

France Not Acting Hastily.
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FRANCE WILL DISMISS WORKERS IN ARSENALS

Munitions Enough to Meet All Emergencies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 25.

France will begin to turn her arsenals into peaceful manufacturing January 1, when 600 employees of the national ammunition plants at Toulouse and Tarbes will be dismissed. It is expected that other arsenals will be transformed in the spring, as it is admitted that France's stock of munitions is more than sufficient to meet all emergencies. The Government has decided to cut to a minimum the expense of such production.

The unions, however, are protesting and are saying that there will not be sufficient work to be found if all the arsenal workers are dismissed. But the Ministry of War has met this objection by offering to provide better paying jobs for them in the artillery parks, where the accumulated material needs constant care and polishing.

Christmas Day A Special Turkey Dinner

Celery Chicken or Cream of Oyster Soup

Roast Young Turkey Dressing and Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce

Boiled Onions with Butter Sauce Mashed Turnips Mashed Potatoes or Candied Sweet Potatoes

Bread or Home Made Rolls Mince Pie and Cheese or Pumpkin Pie and Cheese or Ice Cream and Cake

Tea, Coffee, or Milk

The dinner that brings memories of home and mother.

Chick's

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 FIFTH AVE. AT 46th STREET NEW YORK THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA PARIS

At Fifth Avenue, 56th and 57th Streets, after Jan. 1st

Last Four Days of Removal Sales in the Old Store